JAKAB, Andras; SCHAFER, Lajos; TAPFER, Dezso, dr.; RADETZKY, Jeno; PATKAI, Imre, dr.; BABAY, Karoly; SOLYMOSSY, Laszlo, dr.; GYORY, Jeno; FEKETE, Karoly; FERENCZ, Miklos; GEREBY, Gyorgy; SZEMERE, Laszlo; SAGHY, Antal, dr.; CSABA, Jozsef; KEVE, Andras, dr.; AGARDI, Ede; KOFFAN, Karoly; SCHMIDT, Egon

Data on the avifauna of Dunantul. Aquila 69/70:260-266 '62-'63 [publ. '64].

PATKANCHIN, B.

On F. Klein's model of hyperbolic geometry in Euclidean geometry. p. 97.

GODISHNIK. MATEMATIKA I FIZIKA. Sofiia, Bulgaria, Vol. 50, no. 1 pt. 2. 1955/56 (published 1958)

Monthly List of East Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, No. 1 January 1960

Uncl.

1. PATKANOV, S. A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Loading and Unloading
7. Railroad car unloader. Masl. zhir. prom. 18 no. 1 1953

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.

PATKANOV,N.M.; YATSUN,N.F.; DVORETSKIY,I.V., inzhener; SOKOLOV,S.P., inzhener

Determining the shape of shuttle tips for the picking mechanism of type-H automatic looms. Tekst.prom.15 no.8:30-32 Ag '55. (MLRA 8:11)

1. Glavnyy inzhener fabriki imeni Dzerzhinskogo Glavlenkhloppproma (for Patkanov) 2. Nachal'nik tkatskogo tsekha fabriki imeni Dzerzhinskogo Glavlenkhloppproma (for Yatsun).
(Pickers (Weaving))

PATKANOV, Ye. G.

PATKANOV, Ye.G., inzhener; BAGLAY, G.I.; SIDORENKO, I.K.

Unit for heating extractors. Masl.-zhir.prom. 19 no.5:27-28 '54.
(MLRA 7:9)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy maslozhirkombinat.
(Heating) (Extraction apparatus)

BAGLAY, G.I.; PATKANOV, Ye.G.; RZHEKHIN, V.P.; SEMENOV, Ye.A.

Manufacture of phosphatide concentrates by continuous hydration of soy and linseed oils. Mal.-zhir. prom. 24 no.4:7-9 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1.Dnepropetrovskiy maslozhirkombinat (for Baglay, Patkanov).
2.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhirov (for Rzhekhin, Semenov).

(Phosphatides) (Oils and fats)
(Hydration)

PATKANOV, YE. G.

30373

Nyekotoryye dannyye po zksploatatsii shnyekovykh pryessov. Pishch. Prom-st' SSSR, Vyp. 13, 1949, S. 37-39.

SO: Letopis' No. 34

Patkanov

BAGLAY, G.A.; PATKANOV, Ye.G.; RZHEKHIN, V.P.; SEMENOV, Ye.A.

Obtaining phosphatide concentrates and high-grade oil.
Masl.-zhir.prom. 23 no.7:7-10 '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1.Dnepropetrovskiy maslozhirkombinat (for Baglay, Patkanov)
2.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhirov.
(Phosphatides) (Oils and fats)

PATKANOV, Ye.G.

PATKANOV, Ye.G., inzhener.

Processing sunflower seeds from varieties with a high oil content.
Masl.-zhir. prom. 19 no.2: 31-32 '54 (MLRA 7:4)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy Maslozhirkombinat. (Sunflower seed oil)

PATKANOV, YEG.

30373

Nyekotoryye dannyye po eksploatatsii sn[illegible] [illegible]. Fiz[illegible] [illegible] SSSR, [illegible]. 13, 1949, s. 3[illegible]-3[illegible]

SO: LETOPIS' No. 34

1. PATKANOV, YE. G., ENG.

2. USSR (600)

4. Drying Apparatus

7. Pneumatic drier for sunflower seeds. Masl. zhir. prom. 17, no. 6, 19 .

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 19 3, Unclassified.

PATKAN'YAN, K.G.

Ascorbic acid and vitamin B_1 in urine of syphilitics. Vestnik Venerol. Dermatol. '53, No.1, 25-9. (MLRA 6:3)
(CA 47 no.14:7083 '53)

PATKANYAN, M. G.

Urine

Ascorbic acid and vitamin B_1 in urine in syphilis. Vest. ven. i derm. No. 1, [illegible].

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress
June 1953. UNCL.

PATKAN'YAN, N. C.

Syphilis

Ascorbic acid and vitamin C in urine in syphilis. Vest. ven. i derm. s. , . .

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress
June 1953. UNCL.

PATKANYAN, K. G.

Vitamins

Ascorbic acid and vitamin B1 in urine in syphilis. Vest. ven. i derm. No. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.

PATKANYAN, K. G.

Vitamins

Ascorbic acid and bitamin B in urine in syphilis. Vest. ven. i derm. No. 1, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. UNCLASSIFIED.

PATMAN'YAN, K.G.

Ascorbic acid and vitamin B_1 in urine in syphilis. Vest. vener., Moskva no.1:25-29 Jan-Feb 1953. (CIML 24:2)

1. Candidate Medical Sciences. 2. Of the Clinic for Skin and Venereal Diseases of the Military Medical Academy imeni S. M. Kirov.

PATKAY, Jozsef, dr.

Incarcerated hernia caused by congenital aperture of the mesentery. Orv. hetil. 106 no.43:2041-2042 24 O '65.

1. Dunaujvarosi Tanacs Korhaza, Sebeszeti Osztaly (foorvos: Patkay, Jozsef, dr.).

PATKAY, Jozsef, dr.

On hepatolithiasis. Orv. hetil. 106 no.46:2185-2186 14 N '65.

1. Dunaujvarosi Tanacs Korhaza, Sebeszeti Osztaly (foorvos: Patkay, Jozsef, dr.).

HUNGARY

PATKAY, Jozsef, Dr., Council Hospital, Department of Surgery (Tanacs Korhaza, Sebeszeti Osztaly) in Dunaujvaros (Physician-in-Chief: PATKAY, Jozsef).

"Isolated Spleen Tuberculosis"

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 107, No 26, 26 Jun 1966, pp 1236-1237.

Abstract: The author described the case of a 7-year old boy suffering from isolated spleen tuberculosis. The diagnosis was made following traumatic rupture. Splenectomy performed six years ago appears to have effected cure. In cases of non-operability, X-ray treatments may be employed. 27 references, including 11 German, 2 Russian, 7 Hungarian, and 7 Western.

1/1

PATKAY, Jozsef, Dr.

Mediastinal xanthofibroma. Orv. hetil. 99 no.14:487-488 6 Apr 58.

1. A Sztalinvarosi Tanacs Korhaza (Igazgato: Groszman Sandor dr.) Sebeszeti Osztalyanak (foorvos: Patkay Jozsef dr.) kozlemenye.
(MEDIASTINUM, neoplasms
xanthofibroma, case report (Hun))
(FIBROMA, case reports
xanthofibroma of mediastinum (Hun))

PATKAY, Jozsef, Dr.

Retroperitoneal appendicitis. Orv. hetil. 99 no.8-9:288-290 23 Feb - 2 Mar 58.

1. A Sztalinvarosi Tanacs Korhaza (igazgato: Groszman Sandor dr.) Sebeszeti Osztalyanak (foorvos: Parkay Jozsef dr.) kozlemenye.

(APPENDICITIS
retroperitoneal, clin. aspects & case reports (Hun))

HUNGARY

PATKAY, Dr Jozsef, and VONOCZKY, Dr Jozsef, Hospital of the Council of Dunaujvaros (Dunaujvarosi Tanacs Korhaza), Department of Surgery (Sebeszeti Osztaly) (Chief Physician: Dr Jozsef PATKAY) and Department of Pediatrics (Gyermekosztaly) (Chief Physician: Dr Jozsef VONOCZKY).

"Hemangioma Cavernosum Mesenterii"

Budapest, Magyar Sebeszet, Vol 19, No 5, Oct 66; pp 324-326.

Abstract: Authors describe the case of mesenteral hemangioma the size of a man's fist in a child four and a half years old; the hemangioma had caused intestinal obstruction. It was successfully resected together with the intestine. This is the second such case published in the Hungarian literature. 9 References, predominantly Western.

PATKHULLAYEV, S.

Manifestation of heterosis in intra-subspecies crossing of different corn varieties. Vop.biol.i kraev.med. no.3:98-104 '62. (MIRA 16:3)

(HETEROSIS) (HYBRID CORN)

GOLODKOVSKIY, V.L.; PATKHULLAYIV, S.P.

Heterosis in crossing self-pollinated lines of corn. Fiz.
biol. zhur. 9 no.1:63-66 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy biologii tekhnicheskikh i zernovykh kul'tur AN UzSSR.

5(2) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1727

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii

Redkozemel'nyye elementy; polucheniye, analiz, primeneniye (Rare Earth Elements; Extraction, Analysis and Application) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 331 p. 2,200 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: D. I. Ryabchikov, Professor; Editorial Board: I. P. Alimarin, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences, I. N. Zaozerskiy, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, R. V. Koglyarov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, V. I. Kuznetsov, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, M. M. Senyavin, Candidate of Chemical Sciences, and Yu. S. Sklyarenko, Candidate of Chemical Sciences; Eds. of Publishing House: D. N. Trifonov and T. G. Levi; Tech. Ed.: S. G. Markovich.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientists, chemists, teachers and students of higher educational institutions, chemical and industrial engineers, and other persons concerned with the extraction, preparation, use, or study of rare earth elements.

COVERAGE: This collection contains reports presented at the June 1956 Conference on Rare Earth Elements at the Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy of the Academy of Sciences USSR. The articles treat chemical methods of separating rare earth mixtures, methods of processing rare earth ores, ion exchange chromatography, chemical analysis, and some industrial applications of rare earths. Aside from contributing authors, the editors mention the following Soviet scientists, who are studying rare earth elements, rare earth deposits, extraction methods, and the preparation of oxides and salts: Martynov, Mel'nikov, Khrushchev, Malikov, Pisarzhevskiy, Chernyak, Tanatar, Belousov, Zhukov and especially, N. A. Orlov, who first obtained the majority of rare earth elements in the pure state, separated many complex molecular compounds of these elements, and determined their specific properties. References are given at the end of each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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Patkin, P.N.

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii

Redkozemel'nyye elementy; polucheniye, analiz, primeneniye (Rare Earth Elements; Production, Analysis, and Use) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959 331 p. 5,000 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: D. I. Ryabchikov, Professor; Eds. of Publishing House: D. N. Trifonov and T.G. Levi; Tech. Ed.: S. G. Markovich; Editorial Board: I. P. Alimarin, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences, I. V. Zaozerskiy, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, P. V. Kotlyarov, Candidate of Chemical Sciences, V. I. Kuznetsov, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, M. M. Senyavin, Candidate of Chemical Sciences, and Yu. S. Sklyarenko, Candidate of Chemical Sciences.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemists in general and for geochemists and analytical chemists in particular.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles consists of reports presented at the Rare Earth Elements Symposium held in June 1956 at the Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy. The book may be divided into three sections: the characteristics, uses and production of rare earth elements (REE); the methods of analyzing REE; and the application of individual rare earth elements and REE mixtures in the glass and metallurgical industries, and their use as catalysts. Considerable space is devoted to the application of ion-exchange chromatography in the production of pure forms of all rare earth elements. The combination of this method with other methods in separating REE on an industrial scale are discussed by D. I. Ryabchikov, Yu. S. Sklyarenko, and M. M. Senyavin. Chemical methods of separating REE compounds are discussed by I. N. Zaozerskiy (who is said to be the first in the USSR to develop methods of processing REE), P. V. Kotlyarov, Z. F. Andreyeva, A. V. Nikolayev, and G. P. Aleksandrov. Quantitative X-ray spectral analytical methods are described by E. Ye. Vaynshteyn, and chemical methods of analysis by I. P. Alimarin and P. I. Pavlotskaya. The determination of REE impurities in pure products and atomic materials are discussed at length in three articles by A. N. Zaydel' and his associates. All articles are accompanied by photographs, diagrams, tables, and bibliographic references.

Card 4/9

S/081/61/000/001/003/017
A005/A105

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1961, No. 1, p. 93, # 1V1

AUTHORS: Patkin, P.N., Berezkina, V.V., Prutkova, N.M.

TITLE: The Extraction of Rare-Earth Elements and Yttrium From Nitrate Solu. tions by Tributyl Phosphate

PERIODICAL: "Izv. Timiryazevsk. s.-kh. akad.", 1960, No. 3, pp. 196-205 (English summary)

TEXT: The equilibrium distribution of lantanide nitrate between the aqueous and organic phases shifts into the side to form the complex $R(NO_3)_3.3(C_4H_9)_3PO_4$ with an increase in intensity of intermingling of the phases. For strongly uniform intermingling of both phases, the stable distribution of the nitrates of rare-earth elements according to the phases is ensured with obtaining a constant value of the distribution ratio, which characterizes the regularity of the behavior of the rare-earth elements under given conditions. The saturated nitrate solutions of the rare-earth elements (4-7 Mol HNO_3, 8-5 Mol NH_4NO_3) are most suitable for separating the rare-earth elements. Authors' summary

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 1/1

TOPA, Tibor; PATKOS, Andras; R.PELYI, Erno; KAPOSI, Gyula; TOMOR, Jozsef; BENE, Andras; CSOBALY, Sandor

Remark about the article entitled "Freight trains with one trainman on service." Vasut 12 no.12:18-19 D '62.

1. Mozdonyvezeto, Dunaujvarosi Futohaz "MHS" brigadja (for Topa, Patkos and R.Pelyi). 2. Futo, Dunaujvarosi Futohaz "MHS" Brigadja (for Kaposi, Tomor and Bene). 3. Forgalmi osztaly vezetohelyettese (for Csobaly).

6(4) SOV/107-59-3-17/52

AUTHORS: Rassadin, G., Rekach, A., Patko, G., Masters of Amateur Radio

TITLE: The World Achievements of Amateur Radio Must be Surpassed (Prevzoyti mirovyye dostizheniya v radiosporte!)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1959, Nr 3, p 14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: During the past two years, Soviet amateur radio teams participated in 10 international competitions and demonstrated their superiority in many cases. However, in high-speed manual receiving and transmitting of radio messages they were inferior to the Chinese, North Korean and Bulgarian teams during competitions held in Karlovy Vary and Peking. The authors explain this by the fact that the responsible Soviet institutions are not active enough in the amateur radio training. They mention that the Tsentral'nyy radio klub DOSAAF (DOSAAF Central Radio Club) did not take

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The World Achievements of Amateur Radio Must be Surpassed

any measures for improving the qualification of radio amateurs participating in such competitions. The authors ask that an open All-Union competition of radio amateurs be held to select and organize an amateur radio team. Experienced amateurs are requested to participate actively in training younger radio amateurs. The demand for an All-union Competition was approved by the Secretariat of DOSAAF.

PATKO, G.

USSR/ Miscellaneous

Card 1/1 Pub. 89 - 4/21

Authors : Patko, G.

Title : How to master high speed reception on a typewriter

Periodical : Radio 7, 10 - 14, Jul 1955

Abstract : Advice is given by a champion of the radio amateur sport on how to reproduce high-speed radio reception on a typewriter (radio-telegraphy). Illustration.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

PATKO, G.

Draw more girls into the radio amateur movement. Radio no.3:3 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:6)

1.Master radiolyubitel'skogo sporta, chempion Dobrovol'nogo obshchestva sodeystviya armii, aviatsii i flotu po priyemu i peredache radiogramm.
(Radio operators)

PATKOS, Gyorgy, dr.

Examination of 10 per cent citric acid solution as a possible replacement for acidum aceticum in laboratory work. Orv. hetil. 96 no.35:980 28 Aug 55.

1. IX. Mester utcai Szakorvosi Rendelo Intezet Laboratoriumanak (igazgato: Palyi Ede dr.) kozlemenye.

(CITRATES
citric acid solution, replacement of acetic acid in laboratory work)
(ACETIC ACID
replacement by 10 per cent citric acid solution in laboratory work)

PATKO, Jozsef

"Nuclear radiation in chemical analysis" by Juraj (Gyorgy) Tolgyessy. Reviewed by Jozsef Patko. Magy kem lap 18 no.4:190-191 Ap '63.

H/006/62/000/002/002/002
D249/D303

AUTHORS: Toperczer, Johanna and Patkó, József

TITLE: Dosimetry in the service of industry

PERIODICAL: Magyar kémikusok lapja, no. 2, 1962, 62-70

TEXT: Various irradiating units and dosimetric techniques are reviewed. Radiation doses were measured first for therapeutical applications which showed its effect in the definition of units. In determining the unit of dose (rad) only the fraction of radiation intensity is considered which is communicated to the absorbing material by ionization. The relation between the rad and roentgen units, the principles of their measurement, the difficulties in measuring radiation with energies higher than 3 MeV and the Bragg-Gray principle are discussed. A brief extension is made into the units of doses of corpuscular radiations. The type, energy of radiation, the total amount of the radiation dose and its intensity would determine the particular technique selected for the measurement. The authors discuss the following techniques: (1) Measuring instruments based on the ionization of gases. (a) The "thimble"

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Dosimetry in the service ...

chamber is described for measuring X- and γ -rays in roentgen units. Methods for amplification of the ionization current are reviewed based on the Siemens universal dosimeter and of the Mekapion, Simplex and Duplex dosimeters. Fast neutrons are detected by the secondary ionization of protons. (b) Proportional and Geiger-Muller counters. (2) Scintillation counters. The advantages are the sensitivity towards γ -radiation, the short relaxation time (10^{-8} - 10^{-9} sec.) and the property that with the incorporation of a discriminator the energy of the particles of radiation can be determined. (3) Film dosimetry. This technique has advantages in the radiation protection of staff. A procedure is outlined for applying radiation standards and precautions in developing the films. (4) "Radiation protection" measuring instruments. The application of ionization and film dosimeters is described in the radiation protection of individuals, outlining the principle of rate and level meters. (5) Chemical dosimetry. These are considered to be the simplest and cheapest devices for measuring the doses of high energy and high intensity radiations. The sensitivity of chemical dosimeters

Card 2/3

FELSZERFALVI, Janos; PATKO, Jozsef

Measuring gamma rays by thermoluminescent dosimeter. ATOMKI Kozl 4 no.3/4:169-176 D '62.

1. Kossuth Lajos Tudomanyegyetem Alkalmazott Fizikai Intezete, Debrecen.

PATKO, Jozsef

"Solid body" dosimeters based on an optical principle. Fiz szemle 12 no.8:235-242 Ag '62.

1. Debreceni Kossuth Lajos Tudomanyegyetem Alkalmazott Fizikai Intezete.

ORBAN, Gyorgy, dr.; PATKO, Jozsef; BERTA, Istvan, dr.

The x-ray photochemical method for gradual dosimetry. Magy. radiol. 14 no.3:162-168 Je '62.

1. A Debreceni Kossuth Lajos Tudomanyegyetem Alkalmazott Fizikai Intezetenek (igazgato: Orban Gyorgy dr. egyetemi tanar) es a Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Szuleszeti es Nogyogyaszati klinikajanak (igazgato: Arvay Sandor dr. egyetemi tanar) kozlemenye.

(RADIOMETRY)

PATKO, Jozsef, egyetemi adjunktus (Debrecen); TOPERCZER, Johanna, dr. (Budapest)

Chemical effects of ionizing radiations. I. Term tud kozl 7 no.4:172-175 Ap '63.

1. Tudomanyos fomunkatars (for Tpperczer).

PATKO, Jozsef, egyetemi adjunktus (Debrecen); TOPERCZER, Johanna, dr., tudomanyos munkatars (Budapest)

Chemical effects of ionizing radiations. Pat. 2. Term tud kozl 7 no.10:447-451 O '63.

L 64086-65 EWT(m)/EWA(h)
ACCESSION NR: AP5022162 HU/0021/64/000/005/0303/0312

AUTHOR: Patko, Jozsef (Patko, Y.)(Doctor); Berta, Istvan (Doctor)

TITLE: Solid substance dosimeters

SOURCE: Magyar radiologiya, no. 5, 1964, 303-312

TOPIC TAGS: radiation dosimeter, ionizing radiation, solid state device, luminescence, semiconductor device, radiation dosimetry

Abstract: [Authors' English summary modified] In addition to chemical dosimeters, dosimeters are increasing in their importance in which solid substances are used as detectors and the optical changes which occur in these solid substances under the effect of ionizing radiation can be used for dosimetric measurements. The dosimeters based on photo- and thermo-luminescence, the limits of applicability of which are very broad, are discussed in detail by the authors. Semiconductor detector dosimeters which are also suited for the measurement of dose output are discussed briefly as well. Orig. art. has 4 figures, 2 graphs, and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Debroceni Kossuth Lajos Tudomanyegyetem Alkalmazott Fizikai Intezetenek (Kossuth Lajos University of Debrecen, Institute of Applied Physics);

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L 64086-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5022162

Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Noi-Klinikajanak es Rontgen Klinikajanak (Medical University of Debrecen, Gynecological Clinic and Radiological Clinic)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MP, SS

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 026 JPRS

MRK

Card 2/2

L 17001-66 EPF(n)-2/EWP(j)/T/ EWA(h)/EWA(l) GG/BA

ACC NR: AP6008606 SOURCE CODE: HU/0005/65/071/004/0175/0178

AUTHOR: Hardy, Gyula; Nyitrai, Karoly; Varga, Jozsef; Patko, Marton

ORG: Research Institute for the Plastics Industry, Budapest (Muanyagipari Kutato Intezet); Department of Plastics and Rubber Industry, Technical University, Budapest (Muszaki Egyetem Muanyag- es Gumiipari Tanszeke)

TITLE: Studies in the field of solid-state radiation polymerization. Part 6: Gamma-radiation-induced solid-state polymerization of vinyl laurate

SOURCE: Magyar kemiai folyoirat, v. 71, no. 4, 1965, 175-178

TOPIC TAGS: solid state, radiation polymerization, gamma radiation, monomer

ABSTRACT: Maximum polymerization rate was observed when the monomer's temperature was near the melting point, + 3°C. The mobility of the molecules of vinyl laurate at this temperature was considered to be relatively high. The polymerization reaction was investigated under various operational parameters and in the presence of various compounds. The results were presented and discussed in detail. Orig. art. has: 9 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 07Aug64 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 004

Card 1/1

SZABO, Iren, dr.; PATKO, Mihaly

Role of psychological factors in the management of socialist brigades. II. Magy vasut 7 no.8:2 18 Ap '63.

SZABO, Iren, dr.; PATKO, Mihaly

Theoretical problems of technological management. Vasut 13 no.6:30 Je '63.

SZABO, Iren, dr.; PATKO, Mihaly

Role of psychological factors in managing work brigades. Magy vasut 7 no.6:2 18 Mr '63.

PATKOS, Gyorgy, dr.

A rare combination of anomalies in an infant. Gyermekgyogyaszat 12 no.3:81-85 Mr '61.

1. A IX. ker. Mester u. Szakorvosi rendelointezetbol. (Igazgato: Palos Lajos dr.)
(ABNORMALITIES case reports)

PATKOS, Istvan

Lessons from stockbreeding. Mezogazd techn 3 no.9:4-5 '63.

PATKOS, Istvan

Modern milking and milk refrigerating machinery. Mezogazd tech. 4 no.9:12-13 '64.

PATKOS, Istvan

Electric bucket [illegible] with vibrating forks. Mezogazd techn 4 no. 10:9 '64.

PATKOS; MAJNIK

Electric water in animal husbandry. Mezogazd techn 5 no.2:6-7 '65.

PATKOVA, Anna
SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: MD

Affiliation: First Pediatric Clinic (I. detska klinika) Chief Dr Zd. Brunecky; Brno

Source: Prague, Prakticky Lekar, Vol 41, No 15-16, Aug 21, 1961; pp 693-694

Data: "Poisoning with Perosillin in a Two-Year-Old Boy"

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

GPO 981643

PATKOVA, J.

Spring and summer in the life and customs of the Slovak people. p. 146.
No. 4, Apr. 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List. (EEAL) Library of Congress.
Vol. 5, No. 8, August 1956.

PETROVA, J.

"A conference on research in the field of miners' culture in Dresden."

SLOVENSKY NARODOPIS, Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. [illegible], No. 2, 1960.

Monthly list of EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. [illegible], July 1960, Unclas.

PATKOVA, J.

Karol Plicka completes his sixtieth year. p. 3.
SLOVENSKY NARODOPIS, Bratislava, Vol. 3, no. 1, 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955, Uncl.

PATKOVA, J

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: Graduate historians (prom. hist.)

Affiliation: Ethnographical Institute SAV /Slovenska akademie ved; Slovak Academy of Sciences/ (Narodopisny ustav SAV), Bratislava.

Source: Bratislava, Nasa Veda, Vol VIII, No 4, 1961, pages 215-219.

Data: "Changes in the Style of Life and Taste of Our People."

Authors: NOSALOVA, V.
PATKOVA, J.

GPO 981643

PATKOVA, J.

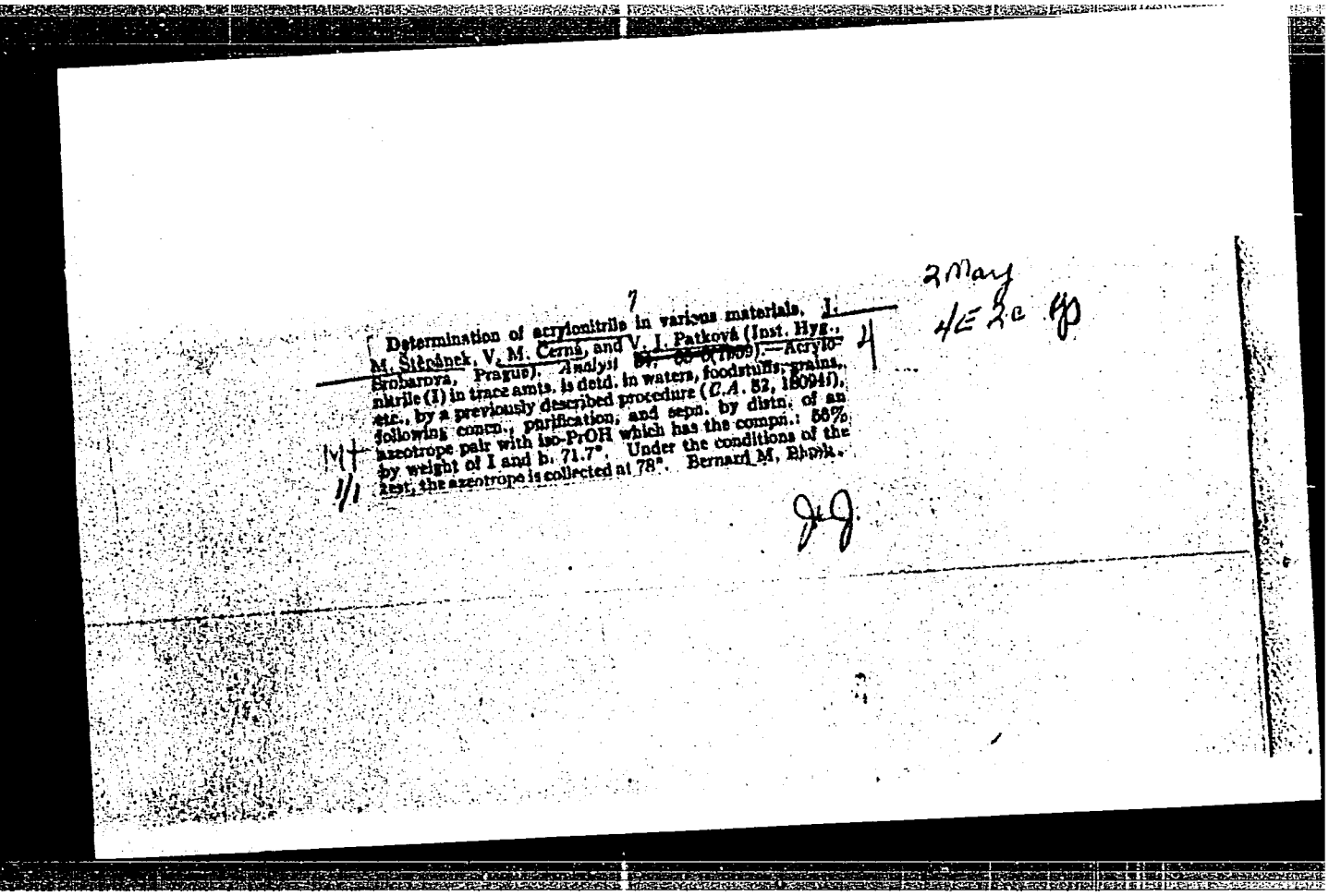
Village of Bijacovce in the Spis area. p. 342.
KRASY SLOVENSKA no. 9, Sept. 1955
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SOURCE: EEAL, Vol 5, no. 7, July 1956

KUCERA, J.; VALACH, V.; [illegible], V.

Paraganglioma of the urinary bladder in a 12-years-old girl.
Rozhl. chir. 44 no.6:386-390 Je '65.

1. Urologicka klinika (prednosta prof. dr. J. Kucera, DrSc.), patologickoanatomicky ustav (prednosta doc. dr. V. Valach) a detska klinika (prednosta prof. dr. Thetas, CSc.) lekarske fakulty Palackeho University v Olomouci.



Determination of acrylonitrile in various materials. I. M. Šťastný, V. M. Černá, and V. J. Patková (Inst. Hyg., Srobarova, Prague). *Analyst* 84, 66-8(1959).—Acrylonitrile (I) in trace amts. is detd. in waters, foodstuffs, grains, etc., by a previously described procedure (*C.A.* 52, 18094f), following concn., purification, and sepn. by distn. of an azeotrope pair with iso-PrOH which has the compn.: 58% by weight of I and b. 71.7°. Under the conditions of the test, the azeotrope is collected at 78°. Bernard M. Rhyne.

2 May

JAKABOS,Aron; PATKOVICS,Peter

New machines and apparatus. Magy kem lap 16 no.7:337-339 Jl '61

TITKOV, N.P.; BOGDANOVA, Z.S.; GALAKTIONOVA, K.N.; KUROVA, M.D.; LAKOTA, B.M.; OZOLIN, L.T.; Prinimali uchastiye: CHRKOVA, K.I.; ASHITKOV, Yu.R.; SMIRNOV, Ye.A.; PLATUNOV, A.A.; GALICH, V.M.; PATKOVSKAYA, N.A.; VLODAVSKIY, I.Kh.; GORLOVSKIY, S.I.

Outlook for introducing the flotation of ferrous metal ores. Gor. zhur. no.9:57-62 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut mekhanicheskoy obrabotki poleznykh iskopayemykh, Leningrad.
(Flotation) (Iron ores) (Manganese ores)

PATKOVSKIY, Andrey Borisovich; SHAROPIN, V.D., red.

[Ore dressing plants for the iron and steel industry] Fabriki dlia okuskovaniia rudnogo syr'ia chernoi metallurgii. Moskva, Izd-vo Metallurgiia, 1964. 399 p. (MIRA 17:6)

PATKOVSKIY, Andrey Borisovich; TRAKHTER, V.S., redaktor; SHAROPIN, V.D., redaktor; ATTOPOVICH, M.K., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Ferrous metallurgy sintering plants] Aglomeratsionnye fabriki chernoi metallurgii. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1954. 238 p. (MLRA 8:1)
(Metallurgical plants)

SOV/137-57-10-18608

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 10, p 20 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Patkovskiy, A.B.

TITLE: New Trends in the Design Planning of Sintering Plants (Novyye napravleniya v proyektirovanii aglomeratsionnykh fabrik)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Nauchn.-tekhn. o-va chernoy metallurgii, 1956, Vol 8, pp 111-117

ABSTRACT: The blending of the mix is best done by a semi-hopper type storage, which is suitable for total mechanization and permits the accumulation of large raw-material supplies. Preparation of the fuel by crushing in 4-roller crushers has completely proved its value. The limestone should be ground in a dry rod mill. The use of hammer mills for this purpose is not rational. If the raw materials have been blended in advance, volumetric proportioning of the mix by platter-type feeds is acceptable, but proportioning of the fuel requires prompt installation of weight-basis metering devices such as those being adopted in the building-materials industry. The use of a bed improves the course of the sintering process. However, the methods of

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New Trends in the Design Planning of Sintering Plants

forming the bed have had inadequate study. This also applies to the question of the optimum amount of returns in the mix. The crusher currently used for the sinter has serious structural shortcomings. Grate-type screens for making the bed function unsatisfactorily and should be replaced by mechanical self-balancing or electrical vibrating screens. Recently, box-type conveyer and round coolers have made their appearance for cooling the sinter. The sinter may also be cooled in the machine itself. This makes it possible to use a portion of the machine without building additional equipment. New designs also provide for the mix to be loaded onto the belt by shuttle and drum feeds, and for the installation of cyclone batteries for gas cleaning, the dust being removed hydraulically. Experiments in sintering with upward blow, being performed in Australia, are worthy of attention.

PATKOVSKIY, A.B.

Basic trends in improving technical methods and equipment for ore dressing and planning ore-dressing plants. Gor.zhur. no.5:3-7 My '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut mekhanicheskoy obrabotki poleznykh iskopayemykh, Leningrad. (Ore dressing)

PATKOVSKIY, A.B.

Design of ore preparation plants. Trudy Mekhanobr. no. 122:327-354 '59. (MIRA 14:4)

(Ore dressing—Equipment and supplies)

PATKOVSKIY, A.I.

25(5) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1497

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut nauchnoy i tekhnicheskoy informatsii

Metallurgiya SSSR, 1917-1957, t. 1 (Metallurgy of the USSR, 1917 - 1957, Vol. 1) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1958. 745 p. 3,000 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): I. P. Bardin, Academician; Ed. (Inside book): G. V. Popova; Tech. Ed.: O. G. Bekker.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for scientific workers and engineers in metallurgical plants and in the machine-building industry It may also be used by students in advanced courses in metallurgical vuzes.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles covers extensively practical and theoretical developments in Soviet metallurgy during the last 40 years. The material deals with the discovery and development of the major ore deposits and the growth of the metal industry in various parts of European and Asiatic USSR. Research institutes, laboratories, their location, and the names of the scientists and engineers involved are listed. Many papers contain so many references and names of various personalities that it was considered beyond the scope of the coverage of each article to list them. The authors claim that the processes,

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methods and theories described in this book reflect the most recent developments in Soviet metallurgy.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

ment. A marked increase in the production of alloyed steel is scheduled for 1960. The development of automated processes in foundries is advocated. There are 4 Soviet references.

Khlebnikov, A.Ye. The Development of Open Hearth Technology 195

The paper deals with the development of the steel industry in the USSR. After World War II much work was done to determine the necessary amount of manganese to be used in the open hearth process and its effect on the sulphur content and the operating temperature of the hearth. It is claimed that to date Soviet open hearth production amounts to 2.5 million tons per annum. Some of the large open hearth furnaces have a capacity of 500 tons and are equipped with measuring and control devices to permit full automation of the thermal processes. Oxygen blowing is frequently used and some plants have introduced continuous casting and vacuum treatment of the molten metal in the ladle. The main trends are said to be the reduction of silicon and manganese content, better dephosphorization and the improvement of slag formation. There are 12 Soviet references.

to be increased by 79 percent as compared to the 1955 level. The use of oxygen is also to be increased. New electric furnaces of 180 ton capacity and electromagnetic transfer of metal are to be designed. The introduction of mechanization of furnace operations is to be speeded up. At present the largest furnace in the USSR has a capacity of 40 tons as compared to American electric furnaces of 180 ton capacity, and the author stresses the fact that the USSR lags far behind USA in this field. New furnaces of 80 ton capacity are to be introduced shortly. There are 3 Soviet references.

Okorokov, N.V. Relationship Between the Main Parameters and the Coefficient of Production of Electric Furnaces 310

The author investigated the relationship between the capacity or size of the furnace and the fundamental coefficient of production which is defined as the "productivity per time unit and the specific electric power consumption per unit of production." These two factors depend on the relative position of the object to be heated, the source of heat, and the work cycle of the furnace. These relationships were calculated according to the numerous formulas and graphs contained in the text.

The results of these theoretical calculations coincide with the actual performance data of some foreign electric furnaces. There are 7 references, 6 Soviet and 1 German.

Gostev, K.I. Continuous Steel Casting 329

The author states that intensive experimental and development work in continuous steel casting techniques has been going on for a number of years and that now continuous steel ingot casting is gaining popularity in Soviet industry. The author describes a number of vertical, inclined and horizontal systems with movable and stationary molds, and each of these systems is illustrated. There are 8 references, 5 English, 1 German, and 2 Soviet.

Polyakov, A.Yu., and A.M. Samarin. Development of the Theoretical Principles of Steel Making 350

Soviet scientists are reported to have done extensive theoretical studies of the physical and chemical processes which take place in the liquid stage of steel making. Reaction between oxygen and carbon in the steel bath has been the subject of numerous studies. The thermodynamic and

kinetic behavior of slags and metal has also been studied. The present trend is to apply new scientific achievements in physics and electronics to control and check steel making processes by a fully automatic system on an industrial scale. There are 50 Soviet references.

It is stated that the study of metallurgical processes in the USSR is based on the classic principles of thermodynamics. The author gives numerous equations, formulas and graphs to illustrate his point. Some of these calculations explain certain regularities of oxidizing reactions. For general application of these formulas it is necessary first to obtain empirically the constants for the rate of the chemical reactions. There are 34 references, 24 Soviet, 7 English, and 3 German.

A description is given of a number of ferroalloys currently produced in the USSR. The most important is said to be ferrosilicon which requires 52 percent of electric power used in the ferroalloy industry. Other alloys

listed include ferrochromium, ferromanganese, ferrotitanium, ferrovanadium and ferromolybdenum with over 90 percent molybdenum. As a source of titanium the Soviets use perovskite ore to obtain concentrates of 48-51 percent titanium oxide. The source of vanadium are various titaniferous magnetites. In conclusion it is stated that more experiments and better methods are needed to improve the production of ferroalloys. There are 40 references, 37 Soviet and 3 English.

chemistry, geochemistry, organic chemistry, crystallography and solid state physics. Flow sheets with detailed descriptions are given for the flotation of a number of sulphides. Special methods aimed at the recovery of various accessory minerals of economic importance are presented. It is claimed that the problem of cassiteraite flotation has been satisfactorily solved by Soviet metallurgists. There are 8 Soviet references.

Chizhikov, D.M. Nonferrous Metallurgy 448

The article contains a historical review of the nonferrous metallurgy in industry in USSR followed by a list of the more important of research and metallurgical institutes. A description is given of the methods of treating copper, lead, zinc, aluminum, nickel, and tin. Electrochemical methods and the use of oxygen-enriched air are regarded as the important new developments in the metallurgical industry.

Frents, G.S. Roasting Sulphide Concentrates of Heavy Nonferrous Metals 496

This paper deals with the various aspects of roasting sulphide concentrates. The mechanism of the oxidation of sulphides has been the object of intensive studies. Sintering of sulphides is mentioned. A

new method is undergoing tests on a semi-industrial scale in which the roasting is done at high temperature and which results in liquid products of the reaction. There are 47 references, 38 Soviet, and 9 German.

Diyev, N.P. (Deceased). Metallurgy of Heavy Nonferrous Metals 508
This article gives an outline of the state of art of metallurgy in the USSR from 1913 to 1957. The development stages are presented in chronological order and the location of deposits, metallurgical plants, research institutes are mentioned. Some production figures are given. Some space is devoted to the production of nickel. It is stated that a new and improved method will have to be developed to improve production. The use of the carbonyl method (presumably a variation of the Mond Process) is to be adopted "within the next few years." There are 74 Soviet references.

Belyayev, A.I. The Metallurgy of Aluminum 529
The author lists bauxite and sillimanite deposits in the USSR and the plants and electric power stations used for processing alumina.

Production figures are given. It is planned to use concentrates of sillimanite for the production of aluminum and silumin. Various method of aluminum production are discussed. There are 76Soviet references.

Gulyanitskiy, B.S. The Metallurgy of Magnesium 552
Russian geological exploration for magnesium minerals is said to have started only under the Soviet regime. The Verkhne-Kamsk deposits of carnallite are reported to amount to billions of tons. A number of saline lakes are listed as another valuable source of raw material. The bays of the Sea of Azov and of the Caspian Sea are reported to contain enough salts for commercial exploitation. Deposits of dolomite are found in most industrial areas of the USSR. Currently three methods of producing magnesium are used in the USSR: 1) electrolysis 2) reduction of magnesium oxide by ferrosilicon, and 3) reduction of magnesium oxide by carbon. Other methods are under development which will take advantage of local conditions and streamline the production of magnesium. There are 89 Soviet references.

Sazhin, N.P. Development of the Metallurgy of Rare and Minor Metals in USSR 570
Rare metals are classified as follows: 1. Light rare metals Li, Rb, Cs, Be, 2. Rare earths - all lanthanides of Sc, Y, 3. Scattered rare metals Ga, In, Tl, Ge, 4. High temperature rare metals Ti, Zr, Hf, V, Nb, Ta, Mo, N, Re, 5. Radioactive metals Ra and all actinoid elements. Mercury, tin,

antimony and bismuth are called "minor" or "junior" metals. The various methods developed to produce and refine these metals are described. It appears that production of some of the metals, particularly the semiconductors, is still in the laboratory stage. The need to develop sufficient quantities of high-purity reagents is stressed. There are 69 Soviet references.

Bardin, I.P., and V.A. Reznichenko. Investigations of the Metallurgy of Titanium 583

The article covers experiments carried out in the USSR in the field of titanium metallurgy. Formulas and graphs explain the various reactions in the treatment of titanium ores and compounds. The following methods are currently used to obtain metallic titanium: 1) thermic method of reducing titanium dioxide with calcium and calcium hydride 2) processes based on the decomposition of lower titanium chlorides obtained by the reduction of titanium tetrachloride 3) electrolysis of titanium chlorides, oxides, and fluorides. Some titanium is being recovered from scrap alloys. The need for increased production of metallic titanium and titanium sponge is emphasized. There are 49 references, 37 Soviet, 11 English, and 1 German.

litically high purity metallic titanium comparable to that produced by the thermic method. There is 1 Soviet reference.

638

Petrov, D.A. Metallurgy of Semiconductors
Germanium and silicon are regarded as the two most important semiconductor materials. As the properties of semiconductors are related to impurities, new methods had to be developed to obtain high-purity crystals of Si and Ge. One method used was to break up by thermal processes the less stable compounds of these elements, in this case SiJ_4 and SiH_4, the latter being easier to split at lower temperatures. Another method involves the reduction of the compound by an active element such as hydrogen. Other approaches such as crystallization are mentioned. A method of obtaining monocrystals proposed by Chokhral'skiy in Poland is explained as is its application in the construction of a composition diagram. In conclusion it is pointed out that further experiments in this field are necessary to discover the properties of new materials, their compounds and solid solutions. There are 15 references, 13 Soviet, 1 English, and 1 French.

656

Zvyagintsev, O.Ye. The Metallurgy of Noble Metals
The article deals with the extraction and processing of gold, platinum and several other rare metals. Experimental work of this nature is

presently centered in Moscow at the Nigrizoloto Institute. Gold extracting is done by amalgamation, cyaniding, and chlorination. Another method involves the smelting of gold-bearing copper, lead, and nickel ores with subsequent extraction of gold by electrolysis. Cyaniding is the chief method of gold extraction at present. Activated charcoal is used to precipitate noble metals from the solution and also to adsorb metals which are later recovered by flotation. To obtain high-purity platinum powder, metallurgical methods are most commonly used. Platinum wire for thermocouples, wires and sheets of iridium, rhodium, and ruthenium are manufactured by this method. One of the future tasks is the discovery of new applications for platinum, ruthenium, and palladium in the field of chemistry as catalysts, in electrical engineering as semiconductors and in other fields. There are 53 Soviet references.

Vol'skiy, A.N. Theoretical Principles of Nonferrous Metallurgy 668

Many theoretical aspects of nonferous metallurgy have been investigated by Soviet engineers and technicians. Over a hundred personalities are mentioned who have made contributions to this field of metallurgy. Some of the work includes studies of the thermodynamics of reactions of nonferrous metals, the theory of roasting, smelting, and the reduction of metals. Other investigators explored the chemical and physical properties

of slags, thermic processes and pyrometallurgy. The electrolysis of molten salts and aqueous solutions was the object of many studies. The author states that only a part of the work currently done in nonferrous metallurgy has been mentioned in this paper. There are 331 Soviet references.

Yesin, O. A. Development of the Theory of Liquid Slags in the USSR 701
The rapid development of modern metallurgy called for a more thorough knowledge of the composition, behavior, and reaction of molten slags in metallurgical processes. Starting with this premise the author goes on to relate the various theories developed and experiments performed by Soviet metallurgists. The molecular theory is said to have dominated the thinking of many outstanding Soviet scientists such as Baykov, Sokolov, Pavlov, Grym Grzhimaylo, et al. This theory has been complemented by the introduction of the ionic concept, and later, by the ionic theory of liquid slags. Numerous formulas, graphs, and equations explain and confirm the fundamentals of these theories. The ionic theory was successfully applied in the electrolysis of molten metals to extract various elements. The author, in cooperation with Diyev,

BOLDYREV, G.P.; VOGMAN, D.A.; NOVOKHATSKIY, I.P.; VERK, D.L.; DYUGAYEV, I.V.; KAVUN, V.M.; KURENKO, A.A.; UZBEKOV, M.R.; ARSEN'YEV, S.Ya.; YEGORKIN, A.N.; KORSAKOV, P.F.; KUZ'MIN, V.N.; STRELETS, B.A.; PATKOVSKIY, A.B.; BOLESLAVSKAYA, B.M.; INDENBOM, D.B.; FINKEL'SHTEYN, A.S.; SHAPIRO, I.S.; LAPIN, L.Yu.. Prinimali uchastiye: NEVSKAYA, G.I.; FEDOSEYEV, V.A.; KASPILOVSKIY, Ya.B., ZERNOVA, K.V.. BARDIN, I.P., akademik, otv.red.; SATPAYEV, K.I., akademik, nauchnyy red.; STRUMILIN, akademik, nauchnyy red.; ANTIPOV, M.I., nauchnyy red.; BELYANCHIKOV, K.P., nauchnyy red.; YEROFEYEV, B.N., nauchnyy red.; KALGANOV, M.I., nauchnyy red.; SAMARIN, A.M., nauchnyy red.; SLEDZYUK, P.Ye., nauchnyy red.; KHLEBNIKOV, V.B., nauchnyy red.; STREYS, N.A., nauchnyy red.; BANKVITSER, A.L., red.izd-va; POLYAKOVA, T.V., tekhn.red.

[Iron ore deposits in central Kazakhstan and ways for their utilization] Zhelezorudnye mestorozhdeniia TSentral'nogo Kazakhstana i puti ikh ispol'zovaniia. Otvetstvennyi red. I.P.Bardin. Moskva, 1960. 556 p. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Mezhduvedomstvennaya postoyannaya komissiya po zhelezu. 2. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu gornykh predpriyatiy zhelezorudnoy i margantsevoy promyshlennosti i promyshlennosti nemetallicheskikh iskopayemykh (Giproruda) (for Boldyrev, Vogman, Arsen'yev, Yegorkin, Korsakov, Kuz'min, Strelets,

(Continued on next card)

BOLDYREV, G.P.--(continued). Card 2.

3. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN Kazakhskoy SSR (for Novokhatskiy). 4. TSentral'no-Kazakhstanskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye Ministerstva geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR (for Verk, Dyugayev, Kavun, Kurenko, Uzbekov). 5. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanicheskoy obrabotki poleznykh iskopayemykh (Mikhanobr) (for Fatkovskiy). 6. Gosudarstvennyy institut proyektirovaniya metallurg.zavodov (Gipromez) (for Boleslavskaya, Indenbom, Finkel'shteyn, Nevskaya, Fedoseyev, Karpilovskiy). 7. Mezhduvedomstvennaya postoyannaya komissiya po zhelezu AN SSSR (for Shapiro, Zernova, Kalganov). 8. Gosplan SSSR (for Lapin).
(Kazakhstan--Iron ores)

PATKOVSKIY, A. B.

New Directions in the Planning of Sinter Plants. A. B. Patkovskii. (*Stal'*, 1955, (3), 208–215). [In Russian] A three-fold increase in sintering capacity in the U.S.S.R. is anticipated in the next few years, and this article reviews some new developments in sinter-plant design and operation. The characteristics of foreign sinter plants are briefly considered and a typical U.S.S.R. design is illustrated. The need for research on sintering problems is stressed.—S. F.

PATKOVSKIY, A. B.

"New Trends in the Planning of Sintering Plants," Stal', No. 3, 1956.

Comments on Translation B-98318, 26 Jul 56

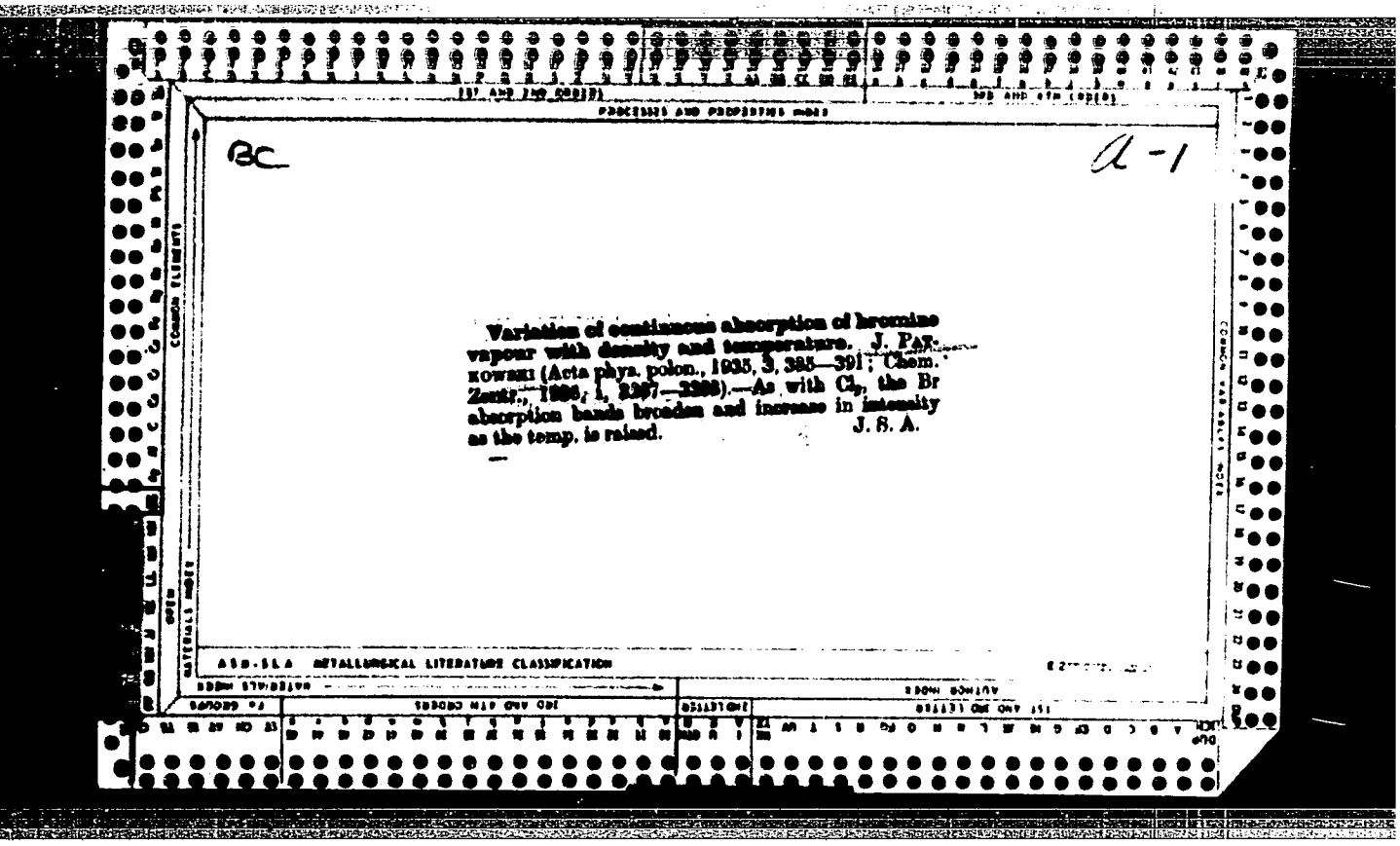
PATKOWSKA, H.

On the uniqueness of the decomposition of finite dimensional ANR-s into Cartesian products of at most 1-demensional space. Bul Ac Pol math 13 no.1:7-12 '65.

1. Mathematical Institute of Warsaw University. Submitted October 19, 1964.

PATKOWSKA, H. (Warszawa)

On the decomposition of 2-dimensional ANR-s into a Cartesian product. Fund math 52 no.1:13-23 '63.



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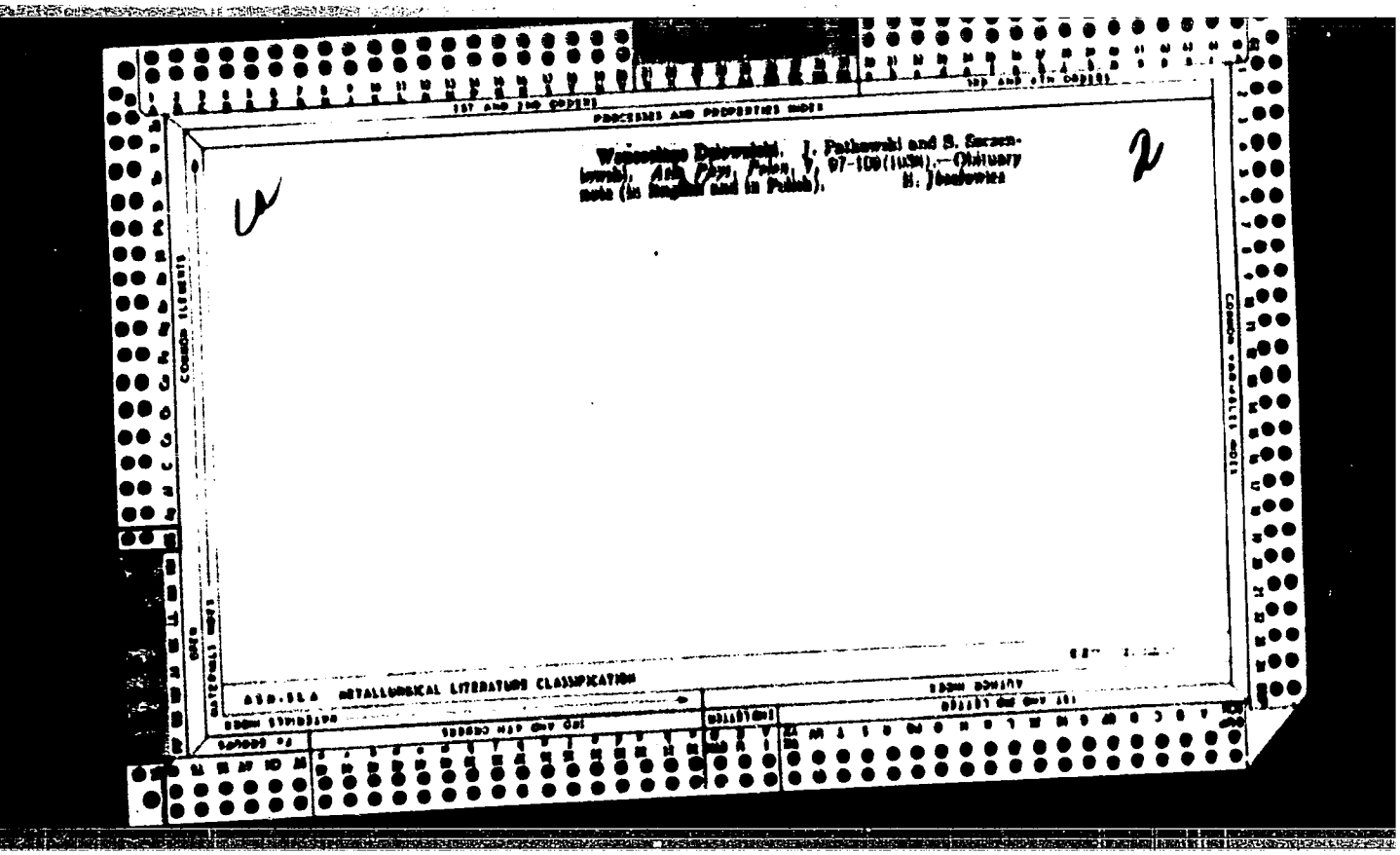
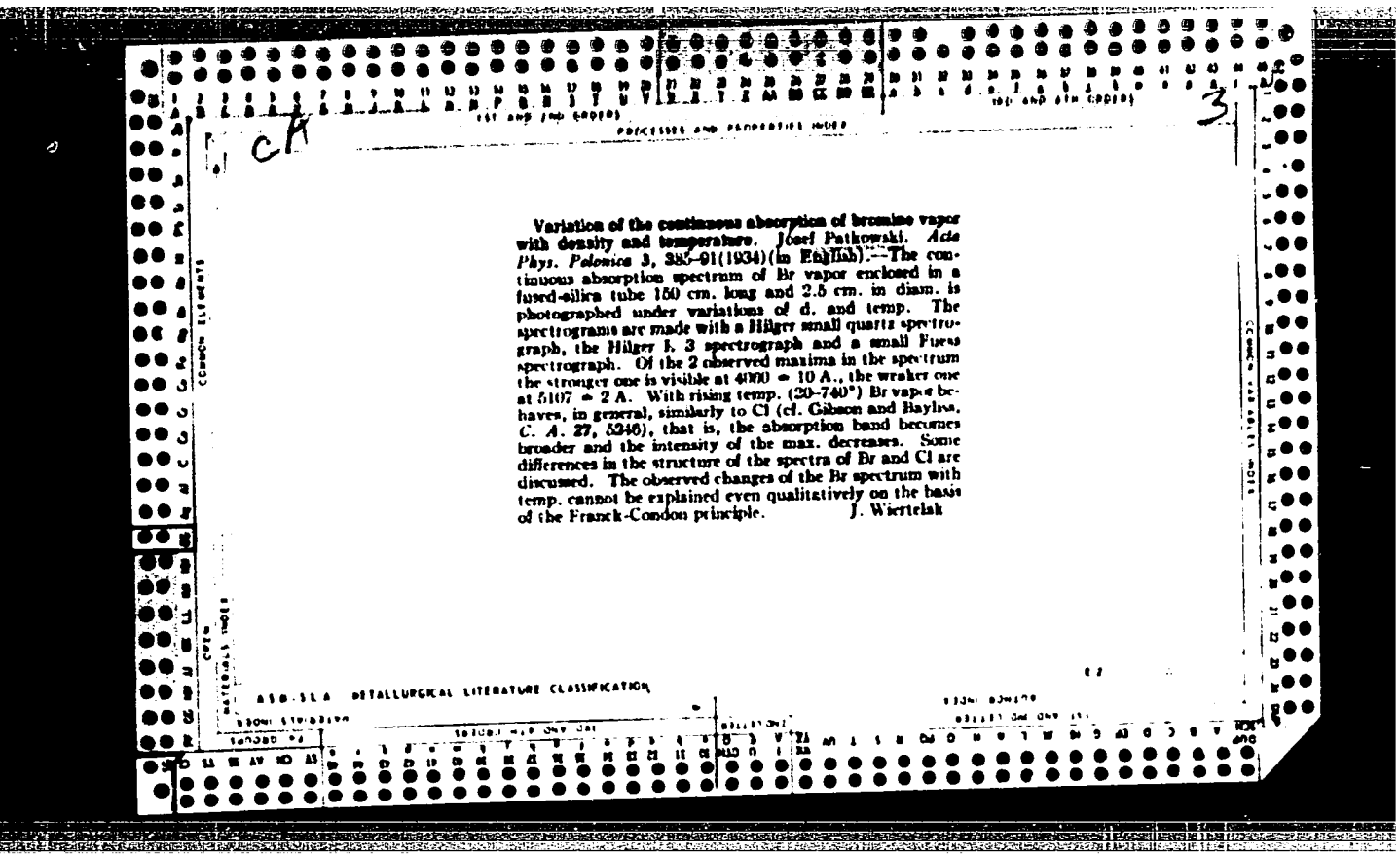
A-1

Variation of continuous absorption of bromine vapour with density and temperature. J. Pawłowski (Acta phys. polon., 1935, 3, 385—391; Chem. Zentr., 1936, 1, 3287—3288).—As with Cl_2, the Br absorption bands broaden and increase in intensity as the temp. is raised.

J. S. A.

ASD-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION





Variation of the continuous absorption of bromine vapor with density and temperature. Josef Pathowski. *Acta Phys. Polonica* 3, 385–91(1934)(in English).—The continuous absorption spectrum of Br vapor enclosed in a fused-silica tube 150 cm. long and 2.5 cm. in diam. is photographed under variations of d. and temp. The spectrograms are made with a Hilger small quartz spectrograph, the Hilger E. 3 spectrograph and a small Fuess spectrograph. Of the 2 observed maxima in the spectrum the stronger one is visible at 4000 ± 10 A., the weaker one at 5107 ± 2 A. With rising temp. (20–740°) Br vapor behaves, in general, similarly to Cl (cf. Gibson and Bayliss, *C. A.* **27**, 5346), that is, the absorption band becomes broader and the intensity of the max. decreases. Some differences in the structure of the spectra of Br and Cl are discussed. The observed changes of the Br spectrum with temp. cannot be explained even qualitatively on the basis of the Franck-Condon principle. J. Wiertelak

PATKUL', G.M.; KACHTOVA, L.A.

Some milk defects in the manufacture of kefir. Izv.vys.ucheb. zav.; pishch.tekh. no.2:75-78 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut kholodil'noy promyshlennosti. Kafedra tekhnologii moloka i molochnykh produktov.
(Kefir) (Milk)

PATKUL', G. K., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Role of pyruvic acid in the formation of an odor during acetic fermentation. Trudy LTIKHP 7:25-28 '55. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii moloka.
(Pyruvic acid) (Milk, Fermented)

Patkul, G. M.

The role of pyruvic acid in formation of aroma in dairy fermentations. G. M. Patkul. *Trudy Leningrad. Tekhnol. Inst. Kholodil. Prom.* 7, 25–8(1955).—Various cultures of dairy streptococci were investigated for production of pyruvic acid. These cultures and the production of this acid are significant for the development of aroma in sour-cream butter, sour cream, and fermented milk products. A combination of a culture contg. *Leuconostoc citrovorum*, *L. dextranicum*, and *Streptococcus diacetilactis*, with a pure culture of *S. cremoris* gave the best results. A culture of *S. lactis* was less efficient than the above combination or latter alone.
M. M. Piskur